The Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

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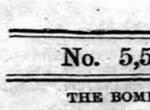
Calling at the Cape of Good Hope.

THE fine A 1 (12 years) Ship MORAYSHIRE, J. MATHERS, Master, (being under engagement to H. M. I. Government,) will sail on the 18th June. For Freight or Passage apply to

BLACKWELL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.



THE fast sailing Clipper Ship SHANNON, 3 3 in veritas, 984 Tons Register, J. HENWOOD, Captain, is ready to receive cargo and will meet with quick despatch. For particulars of freight, apply to

6th June 1863. GADDUM & Co.

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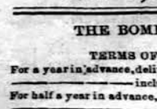
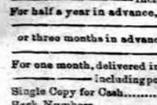


THE splendid fast-sailing A 1 British Ship SCOTLAND, 1,170 Tons register, W. CAMPBELL, Commander. This Ship has the greater part of her Cargo on board, and will have quick despatch. For Freight or Passage apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

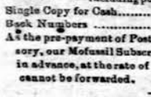
To sail about 20th.



THE fine Teak built Ship RAJAH OF COCHIN, Captain CUMMING, 970 Tons, A 1, 14 years, offers superior accommodation for Passengers, having a full poop Cabin, and carrying an experienced Steward. Plans of the Cabin may be seen, and every information obtained, on application to

Bombay, 8th May 1863. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO RANGOON DIRECT.

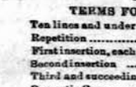


THE "CHINA," 641 Tons Register, Captain J. MINTO, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to

WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, 26th May 1863.

FOR KURRACHEE.



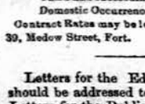
TO sail about 15th instant. The fine A 1, Ship MARINUS, 512 tons register, daily expected, will sail for Kurrachee, on or about 15th instant, for freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

4th June 1863.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)



THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of pictures, unique and interesting routes, occupying from 3 days 6 hours to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £16; *second-class* £13; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £5 10s. *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. BUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

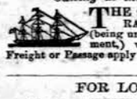
NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *vid* Trieste can have their Pass-ports viséd for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

FOR KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Screw Ship "DALHOUSIE," 1,100 Tons, 200 H. P., to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, twelve hours after arrival of the Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on board after the English Mail is signalled.

Houses, &c. to Let.

TO LET.—A Large GODOWN in Marine Street. Apply to GOWASJEE MANECKJEE LIMJEE, at Messrs. Lockie & Co.'s Office.

TO BE LET.—The Spacious Premises at the corner of Church Gate Street and Meadow Street lately occupied by the P. and O. Company with large Godowns, &c., suitable for Banking Houses, Shops, and Storerooms. For further particulars apply to TREACHER & Co., Meadow Street, Fort.

TO LET.—From 1st June, the large, commodious, and airy BUNGALOW, called "Bell Grove," situated in Love Lane, Mazagon, occupied by the Hon'ble J. D. INVERARITY. Apply to DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE Parakh, Gingsum Back Road No. 2.

TO LET.—A Godown, situated in the Fort, British Hotel Lane, lately occupied by Messrs. LYON, BROTHERS & Co. Apply to Messrs. EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE'S SONS, No. 11, British Hotel Lane, Fort.

TO LET.—The snug LITTLE COTTAGE on the Mount Road, Mazagon. Apply to

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO BE LET.—A furnished Upper-roomed HOUSE in Mount Road, Mazagon, from 1st June to 30th September. Veiar Water on the Premises. Rent moderate. Apply to Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Marine Street.

ADDITIONAL ROOMS have been added to the Cambridge Hotel, and are now available for the wet season.

Terms Rs. 65 per month.

TO LET.—Light Carriages and very quiet Saddle Horses for Ladies and Gentlemen.

THOS. GAYNOR.

NOTICE.—Parties desirous of treating for accommodation, suitable for a Bank, or Office, the building of which is in construction in Forbes Street, are requested to apply to PESTONJEE SOORJARJEE at Messrs. BENNETT & Co.'s.

BOSSELET & Co., have always on hand, a nice choice of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions, Pic-Nic, ditto, Travelling Tuketands, Portfolio, Portmonaies, and Cigar Cases, and French Stationery.

Notices.

NOTICE.—All Goods from the *Morayshire*, for which notice to take delivery has been given, but for which Boats have not been sent by the respective parties, have been landed by our Muccadum, and are now lying at the Custom-house at the expense and risk of the concerned, from the time of leaving the Ship's side.

BLACKWELL & Co., Agents for the Captain.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—Tenders are hereby invited for the ERECTION OF A COTTON PRESS BUILDING on the Bunder of the Victoria Land and Press Co. at Colaba. Drawings and Specifications for the same may be seen at the Office of the undersigned on and after Wednesday the 10th instant.

No Tenders will be received after 5 o'clock P.M. on WEDNESDAY the 1st of July (proximo).

LECKIE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers Prince of Wales Press Co. Limited.

Bombay, 5th June 1863.

THE undersigned beg to give notice that a LARGE QUANTITY OF CARGO landed from the Steamers of the British I. Steam N. Company Limited is lying on the Carnac Bunder unclaimed.

Consignees are requested to take delivery and remove them before the Monsoon sets in, as the Company will not hold themselves responsible for damage or loss.

A List of the cargo may be seen at the Agents Office.

W. NICOL, & Co.
Agents B. I. S. N. Company Limited.

Bombay, 25th May 1863.

NOTICE.—Tenders are invited for the supply of IRON WIRE ROPE FENCING for the grounds of the Byculla Club as follows:—

East side—150 yards length.
South side—one length 101 yards.
,, one length 220 yards.

The fence to be composed of five lines of wire rope with bar iron standards, and straining posts.

The Tenders to state further the charge for erecting, and the time required.

Tenders addressed to the Honorary Secretary, Byculla Club, will be received up to the 12th instant.

Byculla Club, 3rd June 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I, the undersigned, FRAMJEE BYRAMJEE, have this day transferred, assigned, and set over unto DADABHOY NASSERWANJEE and MANECKJEE SORABJEE, all and singular, the beneficial interest and good-will of me, the said FRAMJEE BYRAMJEE, in the business of the Clarendon Family Hotel at Byculla, and also all the book and other debts, stock in-trade, goods, articles, and things belonging thereto.

It is requested that all the debts due by the said FRAMJEE BYRAMJEE on account of the said Hotel, may be preferred forthwith to the said FRAMJEE BYRAMJEE, who will discharge the same, and that all outstandings and debts due to the said business may be paid to the said DADABHOY NASSERWANJEE and MANECKJEE SORABJEE, who are authorized to receive and give discharges for the same.

The interest and liability of the said FRAMJEE BYRAMJEE in the said business having ceased from this day, he will not be liable for the debts which may from this day be incurred on account of the said Hotel, but the same shall be payable and the outstandings recovered by the said DADABHOY NASSERWANJEE and MANECKJEE SORABJEE.

FRAMJEE BYRAMJEE.
DADABHOY NUSSERWANJEE.
માણેકજી સોરાબજી.
MANECKJEE SORABJEE.

Dated this first day of June 1863.

SUB-MARINE DIVING COMPANY.—This Company is prepared to undertake all descriptions of SUB-MARINE DIVING, viz., examining and scraping ship's bottoms, stopping leaks, blasting rock, and laying foundations, &c. &c.

For further particulars apply to D. A. McCORMICK, Agent, at Eduljee Cursetjee's, Dubash, Forbes Street, opposite David Sassoon's.

THE WESTERN INDIA HOTEL COMPANY. (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL £100,000 (TEN LAKHS) IN FOUR THOUSAND SHARES OF £25 EACH.

Provisional Directors.

THE HON'BLE M. SCOTT, Esq.	H. BYNE, Esq.
R. MOLLWRAITH, Esq.	R. HANNAY, Esq.
J. A. FORBES, Esq.	SPENCER COMPTON, Esq.
R. L. TRACEY, Esq.	

Solicitor.—MESSRS. KELLY AND HOBE.

Treasurers.—BANK OF BOMBAY.

Secretary.—G. W. TERRY, Esq.

THIS COMPANY has been formed for the purpose of erecting, establishing, and maintaining, under European Management, in the New Town on the Esplanade of Bombay, A FIRST CLASS HOTEL on the scale adapted to the present times and to the requirements of the rapidly increasing and constantly shifting population of the Capital of Western India.

Hotel accommodation in Bombay is at present notoriously bad in kind and insufficient to meet the wants of the comparatively limited number of Travellers to or from Europe who pass through the Town. Indeed, even permanent residents in Bombay—now that rents have risen so high and that the space left in the Native Island for building new Dwelling-houses is so limited—feel the necessity for the establishment of an Hotel in which they could enjoy, on reasonable terms, some at least of the comforts and luxuries of European life. But when, in the course of the next five years, the continual development of our trade and the completion of the system of Indian Railways has transformed Bombay, now merely the chief town of the Presidency, into the commercial and industrial capital of the whole of Western India, and made this Port the highway for hundreds of passengers by every weekly mail, the confusion and discomfort will be overwhelming unless preparations be made to meet the pressure by the erection of an Hotel on a scale of grandeur and comfort equal to that of the Palatial Hotels which have sprung up of late years, in consequence of the immense facilities given to travelling by Railways and Steamers, in the great Capitals of Europe and America.

The Company proposes to take advantage of the opportunity offered by the building of a New Town on the space now occupied by the Ramparts and Esplanade of the Fort of Bombay, to secure a large, unequalled for convenience access from the harbour, the European Town, and the Railway Stations, and being at the same time close to the sea, away from the sights and smells of the Native Town, and always open to the invigorating Sea breeze.

Under proper management, it is believed that such an Hotel cannot fail to be successful, and to return large profits to the Shareholders. Public opinion in Bombay is unanimous in favour of such an undertaking, and to those who have witnessed the marvellous development of Bombay within the past few years, and who know how eager is the demand for Hotel accommodation at present, it need not be pointed out what an immense extent that demand will be increased within the next two or three years.

Applications for Shares to be addressed to the Officiating Secretary, Western India Hotel Company (Limited), Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., Fort.

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The Directors will execute such orders on commission, and all Machinery will be inspected by the Company's Engineer prior to shipment or delivery.

G. R. HAYWOOD, Secretary and Manager.

Hartford Chambers, Francis Square, Manchester, 12th Dec., 1862.

JUST ARRIVED.—Silk and Alpacca Umbrellas from the best makers in London.....Rs. 4 to 12
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POCKET SETS by Elliott, in brass	16 0
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OBERWESSEL, on the Rhine, after Rowbotham	27 by 16... 25 0
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SCENE IN WALES, after Harding (an upright)	22 by 16... 20 0
VENICE, after Harding	22 by 14... 18 0
BARMOUTH, after S. Jackson	21 by 12... 16 0
BUTTERMERE, after E. Penley	19 by 7... 12 0
ON THE CALABRIAN COAST, after Rowbotham	19 by 10 .. 12 0
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Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Tuesday, 9th June 1863.

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On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.
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Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 0¾d.
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Madras	30 days' sight	99
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18SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 per ct.	100 per ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	170 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	28 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	51 ex divd.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	30 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	110 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	125 per ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	130 prem.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 23,000 p.sh.
Calaba Press Co.	2,700	350 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs.250dis. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share	Rs4,800p.sh.pm
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Jafur Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Ditto.
Bomanjee Wadia Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	
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Throstle Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 500 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	104
Loan 1835-36	99½
" Loan 1842-43	
Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	110
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	119

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4½
Bank of England Notes	" 10-3
Spanish Dollars	" 20
Carolus	" 220
Mexican Dollars	" 225
German Crowns	" 213
Five Franc Pieces	" 205
Bar Silver	" 107½
Gold Leaf	" 16-7

FREIGHTS.

o Liverpool (Cotton)	£2 5s.	0d. to £3 0s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£1 15s.	0d. to £2 0s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£2 17s.	6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£2 0s.	0d. to £2 10s. 0d.
To China	No enquiry.	
To Clyde		
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.	

(PRICES CURRENT (6th June 1863.)

		Per candy
COTTON at Colaba		
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs.	475 to 477
New Dholleras, (ready.)	"	469 to 470
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	"	469 to 470
New Oomrawuttee	"	420 to 422
Old Compta	"	430 to 435
New Dharwar Sanguinee	"	545 to 550
New Barsee, and Nuggur	"	415 to 417
New Vazavut	"	425 to 427
New Khandeish	"	410 to 412
New Purtoboe	"	440 to 442
New Accote	"	440 to 441
New Mangalore	"	430 to 435
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,500 to 1,610.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish ...at Rs.		6-8 to 6-10 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Gazerat		7-4 to 7-5
Gingelly seed (Black	"	32 to 33
and White)	"	37 to 38
Niger	"	28 to 29

REPORT ON THE BOMBAY MARKET.

(From our Overland Summary of Junes 8.)

THE monsoon has now set in, having been ushered in since the last two or three days by heavy falls of rain, and in consequence all traffic with the interior and the Coast has ceased.

Since our last report the Import Market has continued quiet. For *Cotton Piece Goods* the enquiry is languid, and the bazar dealers do not at present seen disposed to operate on any extensive scale; while, on the other hand, importers are firm and look forward to an improvement in prices. However, the market manifests a better feeling, and prices have been well maintained, chiefly in consequence of the diminished pressure in the money market, and the favourable advices received from Calcutta; and it is generally anticipated that failing any adverse political news from Europe, and a large supply from Manchester, should we have a favourable monsoon, we shall have a good demand from the more accessible consuming districts, as well as on speculation. *Yarns* are quiet, but firm; *Metals* in small request at reduced prices.

In our Produce Market, a rather moderate business has been done. *Cotton* has been active and advanced in price, owing to favourable advices arriving from Liverpool. *Seeds* are firm and in good enquiry. *Wool* in moderate request.

IMPORTS.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—*Grey Shirtings* 40-in. up to 8lbs. weight are less enquired after and more or less declined in value; 7 and 8lbs. being heavy in stocks meet with enquiry at lower figures, but holders are firm; while weights exceeding 8½ lbs. are scarce, and their prices are maintained. In 45-in. goods as well as 50 and 54-in. there has been less doing, but prices are steady owing to want of stocks. *Grey Longcloths* are so extremely scarce, that rates have been fully maintained. *Grey Domestics* attract attention at 14 to 14½ annas per lb. on an average. For *Grey T Cloths* there is moderate enquiry at firm rates. *Grey Madapollams* are in very small request, and if sales were attempted would fetch two to three annas lower. *Grey Printers* are scarce and firm at our quotations. *Grey Drills* are scarce and wanted. *Grey Jaconets* in moderate enquiry as before; 45 and 50-in. continue extremely scarce and maintain their value. *Grey Mulls* are unchanged. *Grey Dhooties* of favourite styles have a limited enquiry at old prices. *Bleached Goods* do not shew any change; and stocks being low former prices are maintained. There is some slight demand for *Shirtings* of fine makes, also for *Dimities, Doriahs, Jaconets, Mulls,* and *Lappets*.

Colored and Printed Goods remain unaltered, but suitable styles of both being scare, their prices are firm.

Turkey Red Goods are dull, and quotations are nearly nominal.

The sales of the fortnight compriso :—

(From the 23rd ultimo to the 4th instant inclusive.)

	Grey Shirtings.		Rs.	A. P.
3500 Pieces,	40 in, 30 yds,	7 lbs.	8	4 9 p. pce.
2800 "	40 in, 30 yds,	7 lbs. 8 oz...	8	4 0
1500 "	40 in, 30 yds,	8¼	9	9 0
1000 "	40 in, 30 yds,	8½	10	0 0
1350 "	40 in, 38 yds,	9 lbs. 8 oz.	10	8 0
500 "	45 in, 30 yds,	8	9	12 0
1400 "	45 in, 30 yds,	8	9	12 0
3200 "	45 in, 30 yds,	10¼	12	8 0
800 "	45 in, 30 yds,	8	9	12 0
500 "	50 in, 30 yds,	10	12	3 0
	Grey Longcloth.			
400 Pieces,	40 in, 36 yds,	11 lbs.	10	0 0
800 "	40 in, 36 yds,	12½	10	12 0
900 "	40 in, 36 yds,	12	10	8 0
	Grey T Cloths.			
500 Pieces,	32 in, 24 yds,	6¼ lbs.	3	6 0
	Grey Domestics.			
2500 Pieces,	32 to 45 in, 75 yds,	20 to 33 in...	0	14 0
1750 "	28 to 45 in, 75 yds,	19 to 33 in...	0	14 6

YARNS.—The market for *Twists* of all descriptions has remained rather quiet, and prices generally are unaltered, except Mule 40's and Water 30's which are about half an anna lower. *Turkey Red* and *Orange* are dull at our quotations; *Green* is enquired after at former rates. Sales are :—

Mule Twist.

35 Bales 300 lbs. Nos. 30 ..... at As. 17 3 per lb.

Turkey Red Twist.

15 Bales	300 lbs.	Nos. 30/60	.....	Rs.	1 11 9
24 "	300	" 30/50	.....	"	1 11 9
24 "	300	" 30/60	.....	"	1 14 6
68 "	300	" 30/60	.....	"	1 11 0

METALS.—The market has continued rather dull, owing to heavy stocks which cannot be parted with except at slight concessions in value. The enquiries for *Copper* of all descriptions have been limited, and prices are scarcely maintained; *Tiles, Australian,* and *Nails* have been placed at reduced rates. *Yellow Metal* is with improvements in value. *Iron* is very dull, and prices have a downward tendency. *Steel* is also dull. Of *Spelter* rates are fully maintained. *Quicksilver* is quiet at former rates. *Lead* is lower in price, and the demand being limited, rates are asking.

Tin Plates have been in limited request and prices are unchanged. Sales are :—

500 Cwt.	Copper Braziers	Rs.	56 14	0 p.cwt.
350 "	Yellow Metal Braziers		40 3	0
100 "	Do.		40 0	0
80 Tons	Iron Swedish		44 0	0
200 Cwt.	Red Lead	Rs.	13 11	0
100 "	Do.		13 10	0

COALS are dull and fetch Rs. 14 landed. *Coke* of best quality is worth about Rs. 17.

COCHINEAL is dull at Rs. 1¾ per lb.

SAFFRON is saleable at Rs. 17 to Rs. 17½.

THREAD has an improved enquiry.

UMBRELLAS remain dull.

BEER is heavily supplied, but favorite brands are saleable at our quotations, *Porter* is more largely supplied and very difficult of sale.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The market has remained active and prices have advanced, owing to the receipt of favourable advices from Liverpool; but operations on account of European houses continue very limited. Supplies of *Dholleras* and *Broach* are arriving pretty largely from the producing districts, the quality of which is fair. *Compta* has also come to hand in small parcels, and shew rather a better quality. Other sorts are neglected. Sales of the fortnight are :—

			Rs. p. candy.
100	Candies	New Broach	463
100	"	Do.	468
50	"	Do.	470
200	"	Do.	472-8
100	"	Dhollera	450
800	"	Do.	452
250	"	Do.	453
100	"	Do.	455
75	"	Do.	455
50	"	Do.	455
100	"	Do.	456-4
200	"	Do.	460
100	"	Do.	457
200	"	Do.	460
200	"	Do.	464
500	"	Do.	465
50	"	Do.	460
350	"	Do.	465
200	"	Do.	463-8
550	"	Do.	455-8 (to arrive in Dec.)
500	"	Do.	465
100	"	Porebunder	440
250	"	Do.	440
200	"	Do.	440
50	"	Do.	440
800	"	Oomrawuttee	410 to 416 without selection.
100	"	Do.	435-4
500	"	Do.	431-4
100	"	Do.	434-4
150	"	Do. & Ackote	440
50	"	Hinghunghaut	458

WOOL.—The better sorts being out of stock there is no business doing in them. The inferior kinds are consequently in active request, and show a pretty large business.

SEEDS.—The market is firm; both *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* have been in request, and maintained their prices. *Sesame Seed* is quiet at Rs. 35 to 38 per candy. A sale of 600 cwt. Linseed was effected at Rs. 6-8.

COFFEE.—*Malabar* can be obtained in moderate quantities at Rs. 11½ to 11½ per maund. *Mocha* is very scarce, and quoted Rs. 13½.

SALTPETRE AND MADDER ROOT remain unaltered.

OPIUM.—The market here being in the hands of large holders, seldom responds to the advices received from China, and consequently in the face of very discouraging accounts reported from that quarter, prices here have remained firm, and our present quotations show a material advance on the currencies of last Malwa in stock we call Rs. 1,615-20 and for delivery in December next Rs. 1,570.

MONEY MARKET AND EXCHANGE.

SINCE our last report the money market has become much easier, and the Bank of Bombay has reduced its rates of interest and discount two per cent all round. The last return of the Bank is as follows :—

Liabilities.

Proprietors' Capital	Rs.	5,225,000
Public Deposits	"	3,853,706
Other Deposits	"	13,471,431
Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding	"	492,195
Rest	"	828,770
	Rupees...	23,871,102
Assets.		
Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities	Rs.	2,935,273
Credit Accounts on do. do.	"	1,430,148
Bills discounted	"	9,090,083
Dead Stock	"	483,732
Balances with Branches and Agents	"	4,157,860
Cash and Currency Notes	"	5,788,006
	Rupees...	23,817,102

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES have advanced more than two per cent. in consequence of the ease in the money market, they close with a tendency upwards at Rs. 99½ for *Fours*; Rs. 110 for *Fives*; and Rs. 119 for *Fives-and-a-half*.

Exchange on England has fluctuated considerably for this mail: it opened at 2s. 1 5/16d. for *Documents*, and 2s. 1/16d. for *Bank Bills*, and steadily decline to 2s. 0¾d. for the latter, and 2s. 0½d. for the former at which it closes firm.

On Calcutta, rates have improved one per cent. We quote Rs. 98¼ for 60 days' sight Bills; and Rs. 99½ for sight Bills.

On China the rate is Rs. 224 per 100 dollars.

FREIGHTS.

An advance of 5s. per ton took place in rates soon after the arrival of last mail; but the pressure of a large number of chartered ships, which have been compelled to fill up at the best rates obtainable, caused rates again to recede, and our quotations although nominally the same as last mail, have a downward tendency, and in several instances are fully 10s. per ton lower.

For Liverpool.—There has been a lively competition for receiving ships under immediate despatch, and by the *Fleur de Lis*, 852 tons, *Sam Mendel*, 1080 tons, *King of Italy*, 1340 tons, and *Bulwark*, 1382 tons, some large engagements are reported at £3 to £3-2-6; but for vessels only commenced loading, the *Floating Light*, 1342 tons, *Glen Maiden*, 1082 tons, *Low Chew*, 683 tons, *Sea Queen*, 847 tons, *Tuscia*, 1122 tons, engagements are reported from £2-7-6 to £2-12-6; and the *Star of Brunswick*, 1632 tons, and *Peter Maxwell*, are reported to have accepted £2-0-0. Seeds are scarce, and we hear £1-15-0 has been done. *For London.*—There has been a fair business in progress at slightly higher rates than Liverpool. The *Scotland*, 1107 tons, has been filled up at £3-0-0, and the *Moravshire*, 724 tons, has been taken up to convey troops to London and the Cape at £28 to £32 and £35 per head, and has engaged Seeds at £2-10-0, and the *Bucephalus*, a second class ship, engaged Seeds at £2-0-0. *For Havre.*—The *Leocadie and Anna*, 401 tons, gets a cargo of Coffee at 91 francs, and Cotton at 10 francs. *For Calcutta and back.*—The *Sir John Chandeville*, 1378 tons, gets Rs. 35,000 with port charges. The *Zuleika*, 1265 tons, gets Rs. 36 per ton for two voyages with port charges, and the *Orissa*, 692 tons, also makes the same voyage—terms unknowns.

We quote rates as dull.

Liverpool	Cotton	£2 10 0 to £3	0 0	per ton.
	Seeds	1 10 0 to 1 15 0		"
London	Cotton	£2 17 6 to £3	0 0	"
	Seeds	2 0 0 to 2 10 4		"

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at four on one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee
"	4	do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
"	3	do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
"	2	do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
"	1	do.	2s.	0d. do.
"	on demand		1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Scotland	do.			
On Ireland	do.			
On Paris, at 3 days' sight			2-50 cts.	"
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe			1s. 11¾d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

epayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.

Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 "

Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 "

Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

f to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.

On receiving Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.

Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Scott, will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay 7th May 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decree of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)

RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000.)

Head Office—14 *Rue Bergère, Paris.*

Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Reunion).

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—23, Rampart Row.

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the above mentioned places as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :—

On London 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	per Rp.
3 Do. Do.	2s.	0d.	"
On Demand	1s.	11¾d.	"
On France 6 months' sight	frs.	2-56 cts.	"
3 Do. Do.	"	2-53	"
On Demand	"	2-50	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 25th March 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman.

RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND.....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange :—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight		2s.	0¾d.	per Rup.
" " " "	4	do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
" " " "	3	do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
" " " "	2	do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
" " " "	1	do.	2s.	0d. do.
On Scotland	On demand		1s.	11¾d. do.
On Ireland				

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to parties at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a title is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.

do.	9	do.	5½ do. do.
do.	6	do.	5 do. do.
do.	4	do.	4½ do. do.
do.	3	do.	4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000 are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of Withdrawal no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

"*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 7th April 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight		2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
"	4	do.	2s.	0¾d. "
"	3	do.	2s.	0¾d. "
"	2	do.	2s.	0¾d. "
"	1	do.	2s.	0d. "
"	On demand		1s.	11¾d. "
On Scotland	do.		1s.	11¾d. "
On Ireland	do.		1s.	11¾d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1 day's sight			1s.	11¾d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.

Deposits for 3 months ..... 3 "

Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 "

Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, no commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES, Agent.

Bombay, 8th May 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.

BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH, and SYDNEY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)

RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand and at four to six month's sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	
" 4 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	
" 3 months' sight	2s.	0d.	
" 2 months' sight	1s.	11¾d.	
" 1 month's sight	1s.	11¾d.	
" On demand	1s.	11¾d.	
Circular Notes	1s.	11¾d.	

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Service and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Bank Shares, one per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 8th May 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and, not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.

Do.	6	"	5	"
Do.	12	"	6	"

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
Ditto at 4	ditto	2s.	0¾d. do.
Ditto at 3	ditto	2s.	0¾d. do.
Ditto at 2	ditto	2s.	0¾d. do.
Ditto at 1	ditto	2s.	0d. do.
Ditto on demand	ditto	1s.	11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5. and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission

Hours of business	10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 15th May 1863.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies

Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz. :—

6 month's sight (not under £50) at	2s.		per Rupee.
4 Do.	at	1s. 11¾d.	"
3 Do.	at	1s. 11¾d.	"
2 Do.	at	1s. 11¾d.	"
1 Do.	at	1s. 11¾d.	"
On demand (Head Office)	at	1s. 11¾d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

Do.	6	do.	5 "
Do.	12	do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank of Rangoon for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 5th June 1863.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At Malabar Hill, on the 7th June, the wife of Lieut. Colonel Ballard, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

At Howrah, on the 29th May, the wife of Dr. Robert Bird, Bengal Medical Service, of a son.

At Nynee Tal, on the 28th May, the wife of D

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS of May 3 and 18.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Salsette* Captain W. H. King, arrived in harbour yesterday evening, with the mails of the above dates. She left Suez on the 27th May, and Aden on the 2nd June. The following is the

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

From Marseilles.—Dr. Davis; Professor Sapeto; H. D. Cama and servant; Mrs. Merewether and servant; Capt. Trevor; Mr. Daubeny; Mr. Warner.

From Southampton.—Mrs. Phayre and 2 children; Mrs. Dalzell and infant; Mr. Galway; Mrs. Plumptree; J. D. Shepherd; G. Whittle; Mrs. Dalzell's European servant; Miss Foster; Captain Laws; Mr. Sillar's native servant; Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell and infant; Mrs. Cooper's Ayah; Mrs. Young's Ayah.

From Suez.—Mrs. Gell.

From Aden.—Fatma Boo, 2 friends and 2 servants; Mahomed Ally and 2 servants, and 3 native followers; Messrs. W. Crane, J. Grant, and Wise, Company's employés.

(Home News, May 3.)

Earl Dalhousie has retired from the commission appointed to inquire into the grievances of the Indian officers, and Lord Cranworth has been appointed in his place.

It is rumodred that the Russian Government intend to issue a manifesto confiscating the property of all landed proprietors in Poland who have aided the insurgents, and levying a contribution to defray the expenses caused by the revolution.

The Confederates have invaded Missouri in great strength. The mail-bags of the Peterhoff have been given up unopened. Several Federal gunboats have passed Vicksburg, and destroyed the Confederate batteries at Warrenton. It is supposed they will join General Banks' expedition up the Red River. The Confederates have abandoned the siege of Washington, North Carolina. The Federal fleet is reported to be again inside the bar of Charleston. General Hooker has crossed the Rappahannock to make a flank movement on Federicksburg. Gold was at 50½ prem.

A commission of inquiry into the case of the distinguished-service colonels has been nominated.

Two of the Greek ministers have resigned. Hostile demonstrations against the new king continue to be made in Athens.

The revolution in Poland continues unabated, with the balance of success on the side of the insurgents.

The Chester Cup was won by Asteroid.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week:—

In her Majesty's Indian Service: M. R. Gubbins, Esq. Bengal Civil Service—Major G. Smith, Bombay Staff Corps.

Miscellaneous: Lord Hatherton.

The French have taken Puebla, the Mexicans retaining in their hands only two forts.

A feeling of insecurity has arisen in the financial circles of St. Petersburg since the receipt of the notes of the three Powers.

The Italian Minister of the Interior has directed the discontinuance of political meetings of a character to endanger public order.

Revolutionary demonstrations have been made in St. Petersburg.

The Swedish, Spanish, and Italian governments have remonstrated with the government of Russia on behalf of Poland.

The Prussian Minister of Justice has demanded of the Chamber of Deputies authority to prosecute a deputy who had joined the Polish insurgents.

A conspiracy to massacre the Christians in Bosnia and the Herzegovina is said to have been discovered in Moster.

The Italian Parliamentary Committee on brigandage have submitted a resolution calling on the ministry to prevent Rome from being an asylum for conspirators.

The Greek deputation at Copenhagen has not yet been officially presented. Prince Christian still requires conditions for his son which have not been complied with.

Dissensions respecting the approaching elections are said to prevail in the French Cabinet.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has withdrawn his clauses for extending the income-tax to charities and licensing clubs.

Two bills, one for the commutation, and the other for the redemption, of church rates, have been lost in the Commons.

The bill for amalgamating the city and metropolitan police has fallen through, in consequence of non-compliance with the standing orders.

Circulars have been issued from the Home-office to the Municipal bodies of Lancashire, indicating the public works on which the unemployed operatives are to be engaged.

Mr. Edward O'Neil, of Shane's Castle, has been returned for the county of Antrim.

Mr. O'Hagan, the Irish Attorney-General, is a candidate for Tralee.

Mr. Shirley is about to resign the representation of South Warwickshire.

Earl Harrowby has been appointed lord-lieutenant of Staffordshire, in lieu of the late Lord Hatherton.

Dr. Pusey and his friends have withdrawn from the prosecution of Professor Jowett.

Earl Brownlow, it is said, will be created Marquis of Bridgewater.

Mr. Daniel O'Connell has been appointed Receiver of Income-tax.

The Anglo Saxon, Canadian steamer, was wrecked on April 27 off Cape Race, with the supposed loss of 287 persons out of a list of 445 passengers and crew.

Great distress prevails amongst the poor of the Hebrides.

The rate of mortality is decreasing in London.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(Home News, May 18.)

A despatch has been addressed to France and England by the Turkish government, announcing that the Suez Canal cannot be sanctioned except on conditions which have not yet been complied with. Lord Palmerston has declared his determination to support the Sultan in putting an end to forced labour in Egypt.

A discussion has arisen in the House of Commons on a resolution by Mr. H. Seymour, to the effect that Government ought to promote the cultivation of waste lands in India, and a reduction of the land-tax. The motion was finally withdrawn.

A discussion has arisen in the House of Commons as to the intentions of ministers respecting China. Ministers observed strict silence.

General Hooker, having crossed the Rappahannock, was attacked in flank by Stonewall Jackson, and his army routed after a conflict of three days, with great slaughter on both sides. The Federals have obtained some successes in Missouri; but they have suffered reverses in Tennessee and Western Virginia. The Confederates are preparing to resume operations in Missouri.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week:—

Colonel G. E. Mundy—Mr. Western Wood.

A severe engagement has taken place between the Poles and the Russians near Kalisch, in which the latter, although suffering severe losses, were successful. Several fresh risings have taken place in Volhynia and Podolia. An insurrection has broken out in the Ukraine. The wives and children of Russian officials are ordered to leave Poland immediately.

The members of the Prussian cabinet have announced to the Chamber of Deputies that they will no longer attend its sittings unless it formally declares that the House has no right of discipline in debate over ministers. The House, by a majority of 295 against 20, have rejected the demand of ministers and summoned them to attend the sittings as they are required to do by the constitution. The ministers have refused the demand of the Chambers.

Final arrangements for the throne of Greece are still in abeyance.

Russia, it is stated, has agreed to a conference on the Polish question.

The Italian Parliament has appointed a committee of inquiry into the military and mercantile marine of the country.

There is reason to believe that an expedition against Italy is in preparation at Rome.

The Italian Senate has had a debate upon the statements respecting Italy made in the English Parliament.

The relations between the Brazilian minister in England and the English Government are not satisfactory.

A meeting of sympathy with Poland, demanding interference by force if necessary, has been held in Southwark.

The Queen has left Windsor and arrived at Balmoral.

The Queen has signified her intention of conferring a knighthood on Mr. Sandford, Secretary to the Exhibition of 1862.

Mr. O'Hagan, Attorney-General for Ireland, has been returned without opposition for Tralee.

The Pope is ill with erysipelas. Cardinal Antonelli has withdrawn his resignation.

A resolution to improve the standard of female education in England by a curriculum for examination and certification has been rejected by the Convocation of the University of London.

Great excitement exists in France in reference to the approaching elections, which are fixed for the 31st of May and the 1st of June.

The case of Mr. Bishop, imprisoned in Italy for aiding the Bourbons, has been again brought before Parliament. The Italian government appear disposed to release him ultimately.

The Queen has appointed Lieut-Colonel R. G. Taylor, of the Bengal Army, and Major J. Watson, V. C., of the Bombay Army, companions of the Bath.

Colonel Sykes, M.P., has been elected chairman of the East India Company.

The State of North Carolina offer £300,000 of Cotton Bonds at 5d. per lb. for "middling New Orleans."

The "International Financial Society" and the "General Credit and Finance Company" have been both successfully introduced on the Stock Exchange. The chairman of the latter is Mr. Samuel Laing, late Finance Minister of India.

COMMERCIAL.

Bank and Mercantile Bills on Calcutta, 60 days' sight, 1s. 11¾d.; 30 days' 1s. 11¾d. Madras and Bombay, 60 days' sight, 1s. 11¼d.; 30 days', 2s.

Five per Cent. Rupee Paper, 107½; Ditto Five-and-a-Half, 116.

Indian Five per Cents, 110¼d.

Consols for Money, 93¾, ½; for the account (June 9), 93¾ ex div.

Bank of England rate of discount advanced, on May 16, to 3½ per per cent.

Money market steady.

Stock Markets maintained.

Produce Markets continue dull. Silk flat and prices lower. Tea dull. Indigo sales have gone off flatly at 6d. to 9d. per lb. discount. Sugar in full supply and declining. Rice quiet but steady. Saltpetre has further declined. Jute easier. Cutch 25s. per cwt. Shellac declining.

Coffee.—Plantation Ceylon, middling 85s. 6d. to 90s. 6d.; good middling, 91s. to 93s.; fine middling, 94s. to 96s. per cwt. Market easier on account of large arrivals.

Linseed firm, at 64s. 6d. to 67s. for ordinary Calcutta to fine Patna; Bombay seed has sold at 72s. Rapeseed has declined to 66s. 6d. per quarter for Calcutta delivered; Bombay Guzerat, 76s. per quarter; market dull.

Cocoa-nut Oil quoted at £48 10s. for Ceylon; and Cochin has declined to £49 10s.

Liverpool Cotton.—Fair New Orleans, 25d. per lb.; fair Broach, 18¼d.; fair Dhollera, 17¾d. per lb. Market irregular.

Manchester Market.—Grey Shirtings, 40-inch, 7lbs., 15s. 6d. per piece; 8¼ lbs., 17s. 9d. Madapollams, 32-inch, 3 lbs., 6s. 7¾d. Mule twist No. 40 good seconds, 27d. per lb. Market steady, but quiet.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND TO 25th MAY.

(Special Telegrams for the Bombay Gazette.)

LONDON, *25th May* 1863.

Liverpool Cotton Market this day firm.

Sales to-day eight thousand bales.

Broach, eighteen pence three farthings.

Dhollera, seventeen pence three farthings.

Sawginned Dharwar, nineteen pence, nominal.

LONDON, *22nd May.*

EPSOM RACES.—Craven (1). Adventurer (2). Heathcote (3). Livingstone (4).

DERBY RACES.—Maccaroni (1). Lord Clifden (2).

LATEST AMERICAN NEWS.

Advices have been received from General Hooker's main army to Monday, May 4. No fighting took place until late in the afternoon, when General Hooker advanced a division to feel the enemy. A brisk action ensued, lasting half-an-hour. The Federals afterwards retired to their main line and rested. General Hooker is busily entrenching.

Advices from General Sedgwick's forces are to 2 o'clock on Tuesday morning (May 5).

General Sedgwick's division, 15,000 strong, was hotly engaged throughout Monday, May 4. It was terribly cut up, gave way, and finally recrossed the river during the night. The slaugher was frightful on both sides.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS FROM BOMBAY.

DATE	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	AT
May 14	Charger	Smyth	Liverpool.
14	Kildare	Hetherington	Do.
14	H.M. Ships Douglas	M'Dougall	Do.
14	Kurrachee	Clark	Do.
14	Indian Queen		Do.

DEPARTURES FOR BOMBAY.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	AT
May 8	Lady Havelok.	O'Neil	Liverpool.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Baron of Renfrew, Liverpool to Bombay, May 11, lat. 49 N., long. 10 W.

Flower of the Forest, Bombay to Liverpool, May 5, lat. 49·50. N., long. 18 W.

Herefordshire, Bombay to London, April 24, lat. 7 N., long. 30 W.

James Wright, Bombay to Liverpool, March 5, off Cape of Good Hope.

Sea Horse, Bombay to Liverpool, April 23, lat. 28 N., long. 39 W.

EAST INDIA AND COLONIAL.

J. Colebrook, Esq., Surgeon, Madras Medical Service, has been permitted to retire.

The Queen has given orders for the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel Reynell George Taylor, of the Bengal army, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

The Queen has also given orders for the appointment of Major John Watson, V.C., of the Bombay army, to be an ordinary member of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Major G. F. Taylor	Bombay	Staff Corps.
Major W. Scott	,,	,,
Major J. P. Sandwith	,,	,,
Capt. R. L. Bingham	,,	,,
Capt. W. A. Baker	,,	Engineers.
Capt. W. H. Anderson	,,	11th N. I.
Lieut. G. H. F. Codrington	,,	Staff Corps.
Lieut. E. S. Walcott	,,	Infantry.
Ensign Stanley Carter	,,	,,
Asst. Surg. M. Mackenzie	,,	,,
Lieut. T. W. Aylesbury	,,	Indian Navy.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE GRANTED.

Lieut.-Col. T. A Cowper ...B. Staff Corps. 6 mo.
Lieut. W. H Pye ...B. Staff N. I. 6 ,,

AMERICA.

On the 30th April General Hooker crossed the Rappahannock at three or four different fords above and below Fredericksburg, and soon led three corps to the rear of that city. Three other corps were to follow immediately, and at the last date it was stated that fresh columns were following, that the communication was maintained, that there was a large force of cavalry in the field, that General Lee would either have to abandon Fredericksburg or fight a battle at great disadvantage, and that by leaving a comparatively small force in a good position, to watch his movements, General Hooker could safely march on to Richmond. But in that march is everything. General Hooker would have to fight his way many days, cross many streams, and force many positions, with his flanks always exposed, against an enemy quite as near his resources as the invader. It has never been stated yet that Fredericksburg is in any sense the key of the country, or that much would be gained by turning the position. General Burnside, for reasons of his own, close to attempt the passage there, and he evidently thought it might be done elsewhere, though not much would be gained by so doing. The principal object of taking Fredericksburg would be not to leave a strongly posted army in the rear. The invading army was said to be in a position to attack the Confederate line of communications. If so, the opportunity was reciprocal, and, as one side at least must move on, a great battle might be expected before long. Whether victorious or not, Hooker would have a second account to settle with Lee on the probable supposition of the latter preferring the open field to his intrenched camp at Fredericksburg. It is premature to speculate on the results of a campaign thus begun. The cabinet of lawyers who conduct the war from Washington may at last see the necessity of giving up some of their remote and desultory operations for the more critical struggle nearer home. They may venture to assist Hooker, even at the risk of making a president, if not a dictator. Fortune herself may play the jade, as she often has done before. But appearances do not promise much for the success of a movement prompted by what statesmen tell us is the most unfortunate of all reasons—the necessity of doing something.

News from Vicksburg states that on April 26 the whole of General Grant's army had marched across the peninsula in front of the city. A portion of a raft which had been cut up having floated out of the Yazoo into the Missiasippi, it was thought that the Confederates were preparing and exit through the obstructions they had placed in the Yazoo for their rams, with the intention of making a raid upon General Porter's fleet.

Two tugs, towing four heavy barges, ran the blockade of the batteries on the night of April 25. It is also stated that the Federal General Osterhouse occupied Grand Gulf, Mississippi, and that a naval engagement took place there.

Semi-official despatches say that General Banks's expedition has not only destroyed the army and navy of the enemy, but captured his materials for re-organisation, his ablest sea and land officers, and between 1000 and 2000 prisoners.

In Tennessee the Confederates have advanced to Beech Grove, nine hours' march from Murfreesborough, but it is not supposed they will risk an attack on Murfreesborough, which is strongly fortified.

After a severe engagement, in which they lost 100 men, the Federals have driven the Confederates out of Tuscumbia, Alabama.

One regiment of the Confederate General Marmaduke's forces in Missouri is reported to have been surprised by the Federals three miles west of Jackson. The Federals still pursued the main body of General Marmaduke's army, which attacked Cape Girardeau, and retreated with considerable captured booty. His troops contrived to escape by crossing the Whitewater River, and burning the bridge behind him.

General Carter, with 5000 men, crossed the Cumberland River, blow Somerset, Kentucky, and, after a severe fight, drove the Confederates out of the town.

The *Herald* says:—"We presume, if necessary, that a word from Washington regarding this extraordinary proceeding of Mr. Adams will satisfy Earl Russell that it is no part of the policy of the United States to set up in England an office for passports to British vessels trading with Mexico." "We think the time has arrived when the United States, conceding to England her just dues, may peremptorily demand of her an honest and consistent neutrality or the last alternative of war."

Mr. Redgate, one of the owners of the cargo of the Peterhoff, has applied to the court for permission to testify on his own account. The court refused the application on the ground that Mr. Redgate, being a citizen of Texas at the time of the secession, must be regarded as an alien enemy. The examination of the cargo continues.

BATTLE IN VIRGINIA.

Advices have been received from the army of the Potomac up to Sunday, May 3. On the afternoon of Saturday, May 2, General "Stonewall" Jackson, by a flank movement, made a vigorous attack upon the right wing of the Federals near Chancellorsville General Schurz's division, composed principally of Germans, was the first to feel the shock, and immediately gave way. No efforts of the officers to rally their men were of any avail, and the retreat became a rout; whole regiments threw down their arms and fled towards headquarters. The panic soon extended to General Deven's division, which also broke and ran. Two brigades of General Howard's division alone retired in order, to the support of whom General Hooker set his own division, commanded by General Berry. After a most sanguinary struggle, they succeeded in checking the Confederate advance, and prevented General Jackson from completing his victory.

At daybreak on Sunday the Confederates again advanced and renewed the battle. This time they were met upon the extreme right by General Berry. The battle raged for three hours and a half, during which General Berry was killed. The Federals then fell back, the enemy in full pursuit. The fighting continued four hours longer, when the Federals having succeeded in getting the Confederates in their front, the conflict was suspended. The carnage on both sides is described as being awful, but no number are given.

It was expected that the battle would be renewed on Monday.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

The insurrection is increasing in the Polish provinces now incorporated with Russia Proper. Well-armed bodies of insurgents, with numerous cavalry are stationed in several parts of Podolia, Volhynia, and Ukrainea. Engagements between the Russians and insurgents are reported in various places. The insurrection is reported to have broken out in Machnowska, in the government of Kiew, and in the district of Winnika and Podolia.

The following picturesque account of a visit to an insurgent camp close to the Galician frontier will be read with interest. It is extracted from a letter written at Cracow on the 4th of May. A battle had been fought on the 1st, and the moment the news of it reached the writer, he drove off in the hope of reaching the camp before it broke up:—

On arriving at the house of Baron Brunicki, at Lublinill, the nearest village to the scene of the battle, I was fortunate enough to find one of the commissioners appointed by the central government to provision the insurgent forces on the point of starting for the camp with stores of all kinds. I at once accepted the offer of a seat in his carriage, and at a little before sunset we set off with an insurgent who had received a contusion in the battle of the day before for our guide. After crossing a huge marsh on a species of causeway, which does duty for a road, we approached the woods and very soon completely lost our way. After driving about for a couple of hours we found ourselves at the end exactly at the point where we had started, and ascertained from a forester that we had nearly reached the Russian camp in the course of our wanderings. We were once stopped by a patrol of drunken soldiers, but a fresh bottle of spirits proved an excellent passport, and so we got safely by them. We were determined, cost what it might to reach the camp that night as our cargo was very precious, and so, making a desperate effort, we drove once more into the heart of the forest. Happily we had bright moonlight, and if it had not been for the conviction that we should certainly be hanged if we fell into the hands of the Russians, there would have been nothing to mar the enjoyment of our drive. At about 10 o'clock we fell in with a waggon which was returning from depositing a cargo of hay in the camp, and making the driver act as our guide, we soon approached our destination. From afar we could descry the camp fires scattered in all directions among the trees, and as we drew near and began to distinguish the picturesque groups of insurgents sitting round each, with their horses picketed close beside them, it looked so like a brigand spectacle scene out of an opera, that it was hard to believe there was a terrible earnestness and reality about it. Approaching one of these groups we found some dozen motley dressed bandit looking fellows seated round a cauldron, in which lead was melting for the stern work before them. Wisnicki, the chief of the staff, a noble looking fellow, wearing the Polish cap with cap and feathers, was standing in the midst and in the act of stirring the molten led with the point of his sword. At our request he brought us to the general, who received us very warmly, and expressed great satisfaction at the arrival of an Englishman in his camp. Jezioranski is a little man with remarkably penetrating eyes, but otherwise unremarkable features, and does not present, by any means, a military appearance. That he possesses the talents of good generalship is quite undisputed, and the manner in which he handled his troops on the occasion of the fight on the 1st of May won him the warmest approbation of the Austrian officers who were watching their frontier. Rate as it was the general accompanied me over the scene of the engagement, and gave me all the particulars of the affair. On the evening preceding the engagement the insurgents lay in the woods to the east of Tarnogrod in no very secure position; and as the general received intelligence that strong bodies of Russians were bearing down upon him from Janow and Zamosc, he thought it prudent to shift his quarters. The Austrian authorities at Maydan—the custom-house on the frontier—informed me that they had distinctly heard the strains of the band which played a fresh regiment of Russians into Tarnogrod, in which town they remained but one night, starting next day in pursuit of Jezioranski. The general accordingly, breaking up his camp at night-fall, reached his present position at 4 o'clock on the morning of May 1. The spot where the insurgents still remain encamped was extremely well chosen.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.

GALLE, *7th June* 8 A.M.

Steamer *Persia*, anchored from West *Hartpool.*

GALLE, *7th June* 1-35 P.M.

Steamer *Orissa*, sailed for Calcutta.

NEWS LETTERS.

GUZERAT, *4th June* 1863.

THE hot weather throughout the Province has not been so oppressive as during the past year, consequently the state of public health has been good. The highest range of the Thermometer in the shade at any one station does not exceed 98°.

Of news there is not a superabundance, but such as there is give I unto you.

AHMEDABAD.—Two soldiers of the Royal Artillery, named Dempsey and Judge, are undergoing trial by Court Martial for the murder of a native. The evidence against the former is nothing beyond the fact that he was lying drunk near to the locality where the murdered man was found, while there is very great circumstantial evidence only against the latter.

The Deputy Post Master of Mount Aboo, Hormusjee Dadabhoy, was tried before the Deputy Magistrate on a charge of embezzlement. He was defended by a Mr. Nicolas Fernandes, Solicitor of the High Court; but the evidence being most conclusive, he was convicted and sentenced to a year's simple imprisonment.

Mr. Russell, Educational Inspector N.W. has arrived and relieved Mr. Curtis, who reverts to his former post as Head Master of the English School.

The Small Cause Court, it is said, will be open for business on the 13th instant. By the establishment of this Court, those of the Sudder Ameen and Moonsiff will either be transferred to some other locality, or abolished.

The Railway offices are still under canvass, and it is not likely the bungalows under construction will be ready for occupation for another month. The traffic on the line since its opening has been most considerable, and the management under Mr. Hayes has been so excellent, that the public have every confidence in the railway, which is a great thing, and most beneficial to the company. Now that the monsoons are about setting in, trade appears brisker than usual both at this station and at Neriad, which is the depot of the Khaira collectorate.

KHAIRA.—This is the dullest of all dull stations in Guzerat, and, now that the Collector and his several Assistants, are in the districts, there is nothing to chronicle in the shape of news. It is in contemplation I hear to remove the Head Quarters of the Collector from this to Neriad, both on account of the conveniences afforded by the railway, as well as to the superiority of climate.

BROACH.—The Cotton Market continues brisk, but the rates fluctuate almost daily. The average rate however, is Rs. 42 per maund of forty pounds (Surat).

BAREILLY, *28th May.*

From a Native Correspondent.—"The native inhabitants, (that is the Hindoo portion,) have improved their social status by lately establishing a religious society designated 'the Bareilly Brahmo Somaj,' under the auspices of the native gentry of the town. The Hindo portion of the community take great interest in promoting the object of the Somaj. Indeed, they have shown their warmest sympathy and hearty co-operation with the projector by liberally subscribing their quota for the maintenance of the institution. Ere I proceed with my description of the Somaj I should acquaint your readers with the tenets of this religion. Brahmoism is the faithful interpretation of the Vedas, a religion formerly in vogue with the ancient Hindoos when this nation had reached its zenith of power and civilization. It treats upon one God as the only Creator, Preserver and Redeemer. The followers of this religion hold their sacred writings as revelation. In short it is the theism of the Indians. In Calcutta the Brahmos have made some modifications in their ancient tenets, and have ceased to admit the Vedas as revelation, but a code of the best morals which render their religion nothing more or less than the German rationalism or the teachings of Parker and Newman. From the fund of their Somaj the Brahmos here have started a paper about the size of the *Delhi Institute Journal* published twice a month, written in Hindee and Hoolee for the benefit of the enquirers and the public at large. Certainly this is a move in the right direction, and if the members would continue in this way for some years they will undoubtedly best discharge their duties to their fellow-country-men, and the progress of better religion in Eohilcund would gradually remove those obscene practices of Hoolee festivals and the like abominations. The institution although now in its infancy would it is expected in the course of a few years be the most efficacious remedy for those evils for the check of which some legislative enactments are sometimes contemplate', but deferred only on principles of religious neutrality. Now Sir, I beg to inform you that the establishment and progress of this society at Bareilly has been solely owing to the exertions of a Bengalee element. The gentleman alluded to is the grandson of the late Rammohun Roy the Great Indian Reformer who laid the first foundation of the Calcutta Brahmo Somaj and who made himself a conspicuous figure in England in every circle of society whether religious, social or political when he went thither in his capacity of Durbar Vakeel from the Court of the late Akbar Shah II. of Delhi. Mr. Kempson, the Director of Public Instruction of these provinces is in communication with the Secretary of this Somaj to devise means for female education, and to provide for suitable vernacular books for female students. Female education is one of the primary objects of the members of this institution, and they hope to gain their end ere long. Both the Colleges and the Missionary school have been closed for the summer vacation, they will not open until the latter end of June. In the former institution a class has been opened for the L. A. or higher standard of education.

I don't know what your views are about the nomination of H. H. the Nawab of Rampore to the Legislative Council, but what I have heard of the personal qualities of this Chieftain I will here communicate to you. Nawab Mahomed Yosuf Alee Khan, in addition to his birth-right, and his conspicuous services to the British Government in the late disturbances, is a man of high intellectual accomplishments and refined habits. Although a Mahomedan himself he has a taste for Sanscrit lore and is well versed in Arabic, Persian and Sanscrit, consequently his claims for a seat in the Imperial Legislature are superior to those of the minor chiefs of the Punjab, of course we cannot expect from him the shrewdness, tact and energy of a Dinkur Rao, or others of higher talents and political knowledge, but Mahomed Yusuf Alee will better replace the late Puttealah chief than Ameer Dowlut-I-Inglisia of the Trans-Sutlej States."

—*Delhi Gazette, June 2.*

LOCAL.

THE coasting steamer *Mountstuart Elphinstone* which sailed from Bombay on Sunday, arrived safely at Surat yesterday morning.

THE mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per steamer *Dalhousie* will be closed this day, the 9th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M.

THE business in the High Court, Appellate side, is so much in arrears, that in order to dispose of it, the Judges have arranged to hold no separate Courts.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—A Parsee youth named Dadabhoy Nowrojee was yesterday drowned while bathing in the harbour near the Fort Bazar.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.—We understand it is the intention of Miss Grattan, assisted by Mr. F. Bury to given two performances at the above Theatre previous to leaving Bombay. The pieces selected, are the *Lady of Lyons*, and the *Loan of a Lover*; Miss Grattan will sing several new songs, on each occasion.

THE DISTRICT BANK.—We hear that a Bank to be called the District Bank is shortly to be established in Bombay. The capital of the Bank is to be twenty lacs of Rupees, divided into ten thousand shares of two hundred rupees each. The shares have all been taken up already. The promoters of the concern are chiefly European and native merchants.

THE late I.N. Steam-ship *Dalhousie*, which has lately undergone extensive repairs in the Dockyard, is now hired and chartered by the British India Steam Navigation Company, and will leave the harbour this day with the mails for Kurrachee, &c.

THE following is an additional list of Passengers proceeding by the Mail Steamer *Benares*, to Aden and Suez this day.

For Suez.—Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Dunolly and infant.

For Marseilles.—Mr. Gunn.

For Southampton.—Major Souter; Mr. T. Black, Mr. H. Hogarth, Lieut. Martin, Mr. D. Sykes, Messrs. Quaife, Smith, and James, and Dr. Ryder of the P. and O. Co.'s Service.

THE SHIP PATTERSON.—This unfortunate vessel is now a total wreck, as the tide went out and left her on the Thull shoal, she grounded upon a rock which seems to have gone through her bottom, and firmly held her there, so that she was unable to float at the next rising of the tide. The violence of the wind and waves has now completely dashed her to pieces, and large portions of her hull, and casks of oil have been picked up at Colaba and in the Custom-house Basin. No cotton has yet washed up. We understand the captain's official report of the wreck was handed in yesterday, and a Court of Inquiry, will be held as soon as the orders of Government are received.

A FORGER CAPTURED.—Mr. Brown, the Magistrate at Mazagon, issued a warrant on the 8th May last for the apprehension of one Bulwantrao Mulhar, a Poona Brahmin, who was charged upon private information with forging Government currency notes. Mr. Mahan, European Constable, and Subedar Ackbar Ally, after several fruitless attempts to get the man, succeeded in capturing him on the evening of the 6th instant in the house of a native named Gunga Bhaskin. They had all the appliances before him, and was engaged in the forgery. Some of his accomplices were taken with false notes in their possession: they were endeavouring to pass the false notes upon some Marwady tradesmen.

SUNKURSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients admitted during the last month was 267 of these were 124 Hindoos, of whom 79 were males; 19 Moossulmans, 13 being males; 101 Parsees, 54 being males; 11 Christians, 6 being males; and 12 of all other castes of whom only 6 were males. With regard to ages there were 50 under ten years of age, 75 under twenty, 102 between twenty and forty, 28 between forty and sixty and 3 upwards of sixty. Out of the 267 admissions 166 were cured, 2 relieved, 78 absented, and 21 are remaining under treatment.

THE FORT GATES.—The attention of the authorities was recently called to the wretched state of the roads at the Fort Gates, who showed by their promptitude and actively that metaling the roads and rendering them fit for traffic was by no means a hard task. This was, however, in the fine weather, but now that the rains have set in, much more metal is required. The roads in the vicinity of the Apollo and Bazar Gates are in a most deplorable state, and all but impassable for carriages or pedestrians. It is to be hoped that this hint will be sufficient. The road at the Church Gate scarcely can be complained of, and but little labor is required to make the other approaches to the Fort equally good.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 8th June 1863.

BROACH.—Cloudy S.W.
BULSAR.—Fair N.W. sultry.
GOA.—Cloudy S.W.
KOLAPORE.—Cloudy S.W.
KURRACHEE.—Fair S.W.
SURAT.—very cloudy S.W.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPEN 553 MILES.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 31st May 1863.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 65,662.			
Amount	Rs. 34,371	7	4
MERCHANDIZE.			
Amount	,, 89,315	1	1
Total	Rs. 123,686	8	5

Corresponding Week last year. Open 438 Miles.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 49,907.			
Amount	Rs. 26,556	2	5
MERCHANDISE.			
Amount	,, 50,027	5	1
Total	Rs. 76,583	7	6

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank on the 6th June 1863.

Liabilities.

Proprietors' Capital	Rs.	5,225,000
Public Deposits	,,	4,861,956
Other Deposits	,,	13,310,727
Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding	,,	500,421
Rest	,,	845,209
	Rupees	24,743,313

Assets.

Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities	Rs.	3,097,547
Credit Accounts on do. do.	,,	825,546
Bills discounted	,,	9,958,459
Dead Stock	,,	489,953
Balances with Branches and Agents	,,	4,558,326
Government Reserve—Cash	,,	861,956
Cash and Currency Notes	,,	4,951,526
	Rupees	24,743,313

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

The preceding statement, when compared with that of last week, shows the following results:—

An increase in public Deposits of	,,	1,008,250
A decrease in other Deposits of	,,	160,704
An increase in Bank's notes and Bills outstanding of	,,	8,226
An increase in the Rest of	,,	16,439
An increase in Loans on Deposit of Government Securities of	,,	162,274
A decrease on Credit accounts on Do. of	,,	604,602
An increase in Bills Discounted of	,,	868,376
An increase in Dead Stock of	,,	121
An increase in Balances with Branches and Agents of	,,	400,466
A decrease in cash and currency notes of	,,	816,480

OFFICIAL REPORT ON THE ACCIDENT TO THE STEAM SHIP BOMBAY CASTLE.

Superintendent's office, Bombay, 1st June 1863.
Marine Department.

To the CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

SIR,—I have the honor to report for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council that a serious accident befel the China Mercantile Steam Navigation Company's steam ship *Bombay Castle* in the Government Dock on the 21st ultimo.

2nd.—The *Bombay Castle* came in dock on the 1st March for the purpose of having her old boilers taken out and new ones put in. She came in with nearly the whole of her machinery on deck and did not appear at all crank.

3rd.—The new boilers having been put in their place; the Commander applied to me for permission for his ship to be taken out of dock on the 21st ultimo. The machinery was still on deck and undergoing repairs, by the mechanics of the Company to which she belongs; the engineers of the dockyard having nothing to do with them, having ascertained that the same amount of ballast was on board as was in when the vessel came into dock, and that 40 tons additional coal had been put in dock, I gave the required permission, and the water was let into dock with the first of the flood tide on that day; unfortunately immediately the vessel floated, she tilted over at an angle of about forty-five degrees, the whole of the machinery on deck fetched way and rolled over to the starboard side, the ship gradually went over on to her side, her starboard bilge resting on the dock blocks. As soon as the deck was pumped out, shores were placed wherever required, to take the strain off the bilge as much as possible, it was then ascertained that the edge of several of the blocks had dented the iron plate of the ship's side and in four places had gone through. In these parts temporary patches were put. The open part of the deck, where the boilers had been put up was closed up and caulked. A number of tanks, casks and spars were placed under the ship on the starboard side, three spars lashed across the ship as levers, and at seven o'clock this morning water was admitted into the dock and the vessel happily righted. The damage done to the ship is loss of lower masts, boilers displaced, some small parts of machinery broken, and cabin fittings destroyed.

4th.—I attach no blame to any party connected with the dockyard, but I have to thank the whole of the establishment for their zealous co-operation in the preparations for righting the ship.—I have &c.

J. YOUNG, Superintendent of Marine.

BOMBAY GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

(SESSION 1862-63.)

THE Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Geographical Society was held in their rooms, Town Hall, on Thursday, the 21st ultimo.

The following gentlemen were elected Members:—Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney, Esq.; C. M. Keir, Esq.; R. Knight, Esq.; W. F. Stearns, Esq.; G. W. Terry, Esq.; W. Tracey, Esq.; the Hon. Mr. Justice Newton; the Hon. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy; H. Miller, Esq., M.D.; Karsandas Madhowdas, Esq.; Hoomjee Cursetjee, Dady, Esq.; Cawasjee Manickjee, Esq.; and K. R. Kama, Esq.

Several donations were acknowledged and letters read, among the latter were the following:—

"TUDOR," 19*th March* 1863.

DEAR SIR,—Having read your discussion on the Bombay tides at the Geographical Society, I give you extracts of letters received from Liverpool some time ago.

"Extract 1.—One morning it was high water at 5 A.M.; in due course the ship swung to the ebb, and continued so for two hours when the stream suddenly returned and ran in violently, attaining a height, at 8 A.M., of 18 inches above that of three hours previously. Two nights after it was high water at about 7 P.M., and to my certain knowledge at 11 it had not ebbed more than a foot or so. These phenomena I believe not unfrequently occur on the South Coast: it was very lamely accounted for in the *Times* and several other papers, but no one explains why it never occurred here before. Although the gale equalled in severity the "Royal Charter storm," we have often had *similar ones* without any effect on the tides."

"Extract 2.—I forgot to mention that a curious phenomenon took place the day you were spoken (Oct. 17) in connection with the 11 o'clock tide; it was high water at about 5 A.M., the ships swung ebb for some time, when lo, the eyes of the Liverpool people were opened by the fact that the stream had returned and the ships with it, and rose 18 inches above the previous high water mark. It was accounted for in the *Times* by a French writer: 'The coast having been visited by a terrible gale which lasted for several days, increased the strength of the northern tidal wave which ran on till quite exhausted, and its time for

that he quotes New York advices to the 23rd of June and the marriage of the Princess Alice which was fixed for the 3rd instant. For fifteen days then he had the opportunity of revoking the arrangement proposed to Mr. Wood, and not only does he neglect to do so, but he sends at the very latest moment the message which he had promised to send, and which the *Englishman* prints as if forwarded to him by Reuter. It is not possible that such a man could play fast and loose in such matters for any paltry gain which could be secured from the *Englishman*, but if any proof were wanting with regard to the character of the agency by which our contemporary's Telegram was obtained, it will be found in the fact that at 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, seven hours before his message came to hand, and when he could not possibly have expected after reading Mr. Reuter's letter to receive direct Telegrams from that gentleman, he republished the joint message. He felt that a Reuter would arrive in good time and was not disappointed. What is the inevitable inference which must be drawn from a perusal of the facts last stated? Why simply this,—that although our contemporary published yesterday what was really a Reuter's Telegram, it was not, as he has led the world to believe, a message from "Reuter to the *Englishman*." Some such arrangement as would take place if Mr. Wood had taken a transcript of his Telegram to the Telegraph Office and addressed it as from Reuter to the *Delhi Gazette* has been made by somebody with somebody else, and our contemporary has profited by it.

Of course we should have an indignant denial of this, the only possible construction that the circumstances bear, but we recollect what was so stoutly asserted whilst detection still waited on the famous Elgin forgery and bide our time. The honor of Government in the Telegraph Department, as well as the interest of the public and of the *Hurkaru* are concerned in probing this mystery to the bottom, and we think it may be promised that the *Englishman* shall have justice."

The second of the alleged libels was published in the *Bengal Hurkaru* of the 5th August 1862. It ran as follows:—

Calcutta, Tuesday, August 5, 1862.

"All Press messages received from Europe, if sent as received and without alteration, to have priority over all other messages and to be entitled to the privilege of clearing the line without reference to the channel through which they are received at the Telegraph Office, *but to have priority there in the order of their receipt* and over private European messages, as well as over locally prepared messages, even though containing European news.

We invite attention to the words that we have marked in italics, and ask if it is possible that the subordinates of Colonel Douglas *have been so ill advised* as not to know that a copy of the newspaper Summary, whether in print or manuscript, was not a 'message received from Europe?' Attach whatever weight you will to the small impostures of type, which are never wanting on like occasions, there was no damning evidence of dates, and the absence of all the signs that they were dealing with a *bona fide* telegram. Colonel Douglas had had his attention drawn beforehand to the grave reasons that existed for suspecting foul play in the mode by which the *Englishman* had contrived to steal a march upon us so often. He finds that Reuter's messages, which never failed to reach their destination in *advance of all others*, so long as they were addressed to the *Englishman* are kept back for several hours as soon as they are confined to the *Hurkaru*. If there were a chance of obtaining redress for a partiality which is palpable, or a corruption which has no fear of punishment, we should seek it at the hands of the Head of the Department.

To restate our grievance, we complain that to the great annoyance of the public, and the injury of the *Hurkaru*, which now defrays the entire expense of the only 'through message' from Reuter to Calcutta, the Telegraph Department yesterday sent to the *Englishman*, in advance of our telegram, a message which it was wholly unauthorised to give precedence to. We leave the community to settle with the *Englishman*, but ask for justice at the hands of the Viceroy."

The third of the said libels is published in the *Hurkaru* of 6th August. It runs as follows:

"It is for the Chamber of Commerce to suggest and the Governor General to decide what should be done in this affair. It is a matter of the most business than ours, simulation and rank disobedience of orders are not the products of mere indifference, and if it is the *Englishman* and an accomplice at Galle who work the telegraph to-day, it may be Kallydass and an agent in Calcutta who will essay like feat to-morrow. If it can be done for news it will be done for piece goods. If instructions but a week old are disregraded they will gain no force from age. Let the Merchant and the Chief Ruler look to it."

The fourth of the alleged libels appeared in the *Bengal Hurkaru* of the 8th of August 1862. It runs as follows:

The question at issue may be briefly stated. A Telegram, purporting to be a "special" message from "London" to the *Englishman*, was received several hours in advance of Reuter's telegram to this journal on Monday last. The former contained upwards of 500 words, and gave dates only to the 11th July. The latter consisted of less than 120 words, and brought intelligence of a momentous character, dated 17th July. The queries that naturally suggested themselves to the public were: first, why did the Telegraphic Department, in direct contravention of a rule made by Government only a few days previously send on a locally prepared Press message, in advance of a telegram from Europe? Or assuming that the *Englishman's* message had actually been flashed along the wires on the other side, how did it happen to contain but two or three items of news beyond wheat will be found in the Overland papers of the 10th July, and these a week older than the tidings published by the *Hurkaru*? A notion of what was said out of doors seems to have occurred to our contemporary, for on Tuesday he accounted for the staleness of the intelligence, and in a way by which newspaper capital could be made out of the incident. The message, though it only came to hand by the Galle steamer of the 10th, was intended for the *Bombay* mail of the 3rd, and the public were invited to notice the fact, as a proof that our contemporary had "not overlooked the necessity of a full report of the news of the week, now that the Government bulletin has been abolished. Against this statement, we shewed cause on Wednesday, but are not sure that we did so effectually. To the eye of a newspaper "expert" the evidence of fabrication was palpable enough, but the majority of the public, giving due weight to the assertion of the *Englishman*, may believe up to this moment that the Telegram was genuine and meant for the steamer of the 3rd July.

The fifth of the alleged libels appeared in the *Hurkaru* of the 14th October 1862. It was as follows:

The public have probably long since come to the conclusion that the question of "Telegrams" as between the *Englishman* and ourselves has been permitted to drop consequent upon the death of our late Editor. An unbelieving few, who were somewhat credulous at the time of the *expose* as to our ability to substantiate all that we advanced, may imagine that we gladly shield ourselves behind the opportunity thus unexpectedly offered, and would be only too glad to let the subject drop. Such, however, is not the case, and our silence has been solely attributable to the fact that we were not in a position to adduce "proof positive" pending a reference to England. An important link hitherto wanting is at length supplied in the form of a letter from Mr. Reuter, dated the 10th of September, and received by the last mail. We do not propose to weary our readers with a repetition or even a *resume* of the distinct allegations which we advanced at the time. They will probably be still fresh in the recollection of most of our readers. It will be sufficient to say that events have since proved the substantial correctness of all we foretold in connection with the arrangement made with Mr. Reuter to supply telegrams simultaneously to the two journals. It will be unnecessary to offer one word of comment. We reproduce in juxta-position the positive assertion made by Mr. Brett in his paper of the 25th of July, and the reply of Mr. Reuter just received.

Mr. Reuter.	Mr. Brett.
* * * *	"Mr. Wood waited upon us in the afternoon of the 22nd, when we told him that we also had, by the last mail only, received advice from Mr. Reuter of his intention to send telegrams to the two journals through his agency; and we read to him at the same time an extract from the letter of our partner and agent in London, received by the same mail as this notice from Mr. Reuter, showing that *our agent had distinctly given Mr. Reuter notice that we would not accept such an arrangement; that he had been told he must chose between the two journals; and that he had intimated his intention of continuing the existing arrangement with the Englishman.*"
"I deem it necessary also to state that when I first wrote requesting you to be kind enough to undertake the simultaneous distribution of my telegrams to the *Englishman* and *Hurkaru*, it was with the *full knowledge and assent of Mr. Saunders, one of the proprietors of the Englishman*,	

It is difficult to conceive two statements more diametrically opposed to each other. We are quite unable to reconcile them, and are content to leave our readers to draw their own conclusions, merely directing their attention to this fact, which may possibly help materially to elucidate matters, if not to afford a complete solution of the difficulty. If Mr. Brett's assertion is true, what has become of the telegram's which Mr. Reuter undertook to forward direct to the *Englishman* and not to the *Hurkaru*? They have not appeared, and the natural inference to be inferred is that they have not been received. In a word Mr. Reuter has done with regard to the *Englishman*, as Mr. Wood and ourselves, exactly what Mr. Forbes informed us he promised to do. We have nothing more to add. The assertion of Mr. Brett is positive and very plain. Our readers are now in a position to judge of its value. The post tells us that it is waste of time to gild refined gold. When the metal is pure brass it is perhaps as advisable to leave it in its natural condition. The public can analyse and test it and award to it its intrinsic value.

After several postponements it was finally arranged that the case should be heard this morning. The issues were as follows—

1. Whether the publication of the aforesaid matter is or is not libellous.

2. Whether all or any of the five publications are malicious.

3. What amount of damages the plaintiff is entitled to claim, if any.

After some discussion between the learned Counsel on both sides an attempt was made to adjust matters and they retired from the Court for that purpose. After the lapse of half an hour they returned into Court and informed his Lordship that an arrangement had been effected subject to ratification by the Directors of *Hurkaru*. The terms of the arrangement were that the *Hurkaru* pay all expenses, and that an apology be inserted in its columns, such apology to be drawn up by the Counsel on both sides.

This arrangement having failed of accomplishment, the case came on again this morning for final disposal.

Mr. Bell on behalf of the plaintiff, opened the proceedings. He went most carefully step by step through the whole of the alleged libels, commenting upon them one by one. He said that he should be enabled to prove, that the only parties with whom Mr. Brett communicated respecting the telegrams were Colonel Douglas and one other gentleman. That upon the article of the 6th of August appearing, Mr. Brett requested his attorneys to write to the *Hurkaru* on the subject, which they accordingly did "asking for an apology, and stating that in default thereof, legal proceedings would be taken." The Editor of the *Hurkaru*, continued the learned Counsel, rejoicing over this sat down and wrote another article bearing date August 8. There are two other articles referring to the Solicitor's correspondence, but as neither of them is set down in the Plaint I shall not trouble your Lordship with them. Although offers were made in a conciliatory way, the *Hurkaru* refused to make enquiries or to apologize. It would, I think, have been much better taste in the Directors of the *Hurkaru*, if they had made some effort to ascertain the truth. Mr. Mead, the Editor, was unfortunately drowned soon after the appearance of these articles. Mr. Brett had then commenced an action against him, and at that time in consequence of Mr. Mead's death there were great hopes that nothing more would be said about it. Mr. Brett, however, continued to receive telegrams from Mr. Reuter, and the *Hurkaru* Proprietors unfortunately renewed the dispute. There is a distinct allegation in the article of October 14, that Mr. Brett had told a direct falsehood. Mr. Brett thought it absolutely necessary to stop this affair, and having been accused of stimulating telegrams and combining with the Government Department, he has now come into Court and asks to have the matter investigated. On the 9th of April, 1863, a letter was written by order of the Directors of the *Hurkaru*, expressing their regret that the articles should have appeared, and stated their willingness to pay costs. If people will insult people, and will conduct themselves as the directors of the *Hurkaru* have done, they must pay for it. I do not see why a paper should have more license in this respect than a private individual. It is always difficult to assess damages, but in this case I would first bring to the notice of the Court the damage which we have sustained in being compelled to sue Mr. Mead, and the costs which have been incurred thereby. Although by the death of Mr. Mead that action was abated, Mr Brett was put to great costs. This I think will be one guide. The other damage it is exceedingly difficult to estimate, but I trust that your Lordship will give such damages as will put the plaintiff in the same position as if he had never been attacked at all. The first witness whom I shall call is Mr. Brett.

Walter Brett.—I am Managing Proprietor of the *Englishman* in Calcutta. Mr. J. O'Brien Saunders is a co-proprietor in England. Mr. J. Reuter is Agent for the supply of telegrams from Europe. I commenced receiving telegrams in the early part of 1860. They were not received in common with any other Paper. The understanding was in the first instance that Mr. Reuter should not communicate with any other Paper in Calcutta. The exclusive receipt of telegrams continued till June, 1862, without dispute. It still exists up to the present time unbroken. I received a letter from Mr. Wood, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce. That letter intimated that Mr. Reuter wished to make some alteration. I repudiated that in writing. I received a communication from Mr. Reuter relative to the same matter. I do not remember exactly where I received the Telegram produced. It was, I believe, on the 22nd of July. It appeared in the paper of the 23rd of July. I read the article (produced) in the *Hurkaru* of the 24th of July. On the 29th of July I wrote to the Editor of the *Hurkaru*. Subsequently to that, I received 3 telegrams from Galle,—two were from Mr. Saunders, and the other from Mr. Main, our Agent at Malta. They were published in the *Englishman* of the 5th of August. The *Hurkaru* produced is the *Hurkaru* of the 5th August with the libel complained of. I wrote in consequence of that article to the Director of Telegraphs. The letters produced are my letter and the reply. On the appearance of the article of the 6th August, I instructed my attorneys to communicate with the *Hurkaru* Press. On the 8th another article appeared in the *Hurkaru*. I then brought an action against Mr. Mead. He was the author of the articles, and avowed their authorship to me. Subsequently to that I received telegrams as before. The paper produced of the 14th of October contains the last of the libels. I have used no undue influence, or endeavoured to do so either with the Director General of the Telegraph Department or with any one connected therewith. I received Colonel Douglas' Report in December last. The Paper produced contains a copy of it.

Mr. Doyne objected to the admissibility of this Paper and it was withdrawn.

Examination continued.—I received a letter from Mr. Hills on behalf of the *Hurkaru* Company. It is dated the 9th of April, and is the letter produced.

Cross-examined by Mr. Doyne.—I have a Sub-Editor, Sub-Manager and Reporters. I do not know whence the Papers were supposed to get their telegrams I may have had an impression that the *Hurkaru* got hold of our telegrams improperly. That is what I meant by the article of the 25th. When I said that by "*chicane*" the *Hurkaru* and others have profited at our expense, I meant *chicane* on the part of the Telegraph Agents. I said nothing about *chicane* on the part of Mr. Saunders. The motives operating on the Agents might be weakness or want of money. The charge that the *Hurkaru* brought against me was that my telegrams had been made up by my Agents at Galle. I cannot interpret their charge, as I interpret my own. I cannot consider that they meant *chicane* on the part of my Agents, because they could have seen Reuter's telegram before it came to me direct. When I wrote the article of the 5th of August, I supposed that delay in the telegrams was the cause of the difference between Mr. Saunders and Mr. Reuter. The message produced came to be neither by telegraph, by ship, nor by carrier-pigeon, but by the hand of man. I decline to state more precisely. It mentions the death of Lord Elgin, and says the reason why it appears in the same paper with "Florence's" letter which it purports to answer. The circulation of the *Englishman* has not diminished since these libels. It has increased, is increasing, and will I hope continue to increase. There has been considerable hostility between the *Englishman* and the *Hurkaru*. The poem produced was written by me. It applies to Mr. Mead, the late Editor of the *Hurkaru*. It is entitled *Our Jerry*' (Vide, *Hurkaru* June 2, 1862.)

Mr. Bell objected to the admissibility of this poem as evidence.

Mr. Doyne said that on the authority of Watts and Frazer 7, B. & E. he thought he was entitled to produce it. However he would not push the matter further.

Examination continued.—My intention was when I wrote the article of the 25th July to put an end to the matter without litigation. The object of that article was to show the Editor of the *Hurkaru* that I knew all about him at that time. I had no idea of bringing an action. The article in the *Englishman* of the 15th of October beginning with "*Quem Deus vult per dere prius dementat*" is mine. I thought the *Hurkaru* was going mad. I saw a distinct revival of the whole quarrel, and I accepted the challenge.

Re-examined by Mr. Bell.—The report of the death of Lord Elgin was made a long time ago. I saw it in an *Extra* of the *Hurkaru* before it appeared in the *Englishman*.

Colonel Douglas.—I am Inspector General of Telegraphs. At the request of Government, I made inquiries respecting the alleged preference given to the *Englishman*. The Report produced is that which I made.

Charles Sanderson.—I am a member of the firm of Berners, Sanderson and Fergusson. The written statement in the case of Brett *vs.* Mead have been forwarded to Counsel to draw before the death of Mr. Mead. The costs amounted to about 400 or 500 Rupees.

Andrew Bathie.—I hold a situation in the Home Office. I know that a report was sent by Colonel Douglas to the Home Office. A copy went to the *Hurkaru*. The investigation of which the Report was made took place at the instigation of Mr. Mead of the *Hurkaru*. The Report was sent to the *Hurkaru* office in December 1862.

Some discussion here took place as to the admissibility of the Report by way of evidence. His Lordship ruled that it should not be received.

This closed the plaintiff's case, and Mr. Doyne rose to reply.

Mr. Doyne.—In this case two questions arise:—First —Is there a libel? and Second—If there be a libel, to what damages is the plaintiff entitled? Now my Lord I submit that there is no libel. In the plaint, Mr. Brett is stated to come here as Managing Proprietor and Editor of the *Englishman*, and not in his private capacity as an individual. When an individual comes into Court preferring a charge of libel we look into the nature of libel. Now the nature of libel is well laid down in Starkie's Law of Libel, where it is stated that "anything which brings a man into ridicule or contempt or which lowers him in the eyes of his fellow creatures," that is libel. But in this case, Mr. Brett comes into Court as a professional man, and is, I submit entitled to no damages. In Esp., 437, *Hornet vs. Stewart*, the libel was in much stronger terms. viz, that "it was the most vulgar, ignorant, and scurrilous, and the lowest now in circulation of any Paper ever published." The only ground upon which this was held to be a libel, was because the Paper was said to be the lowest in circulation and therefore likely to be injured in point of advertisements. The whole charge is that the *Englishman*, by some arrangement, got telegrams sent from Galle just as if they came from London. There is no allegation of damage which can be sustained, and the charge will neither support a libel against the *Englishman* as a Paper, nor against Mr. Brett as an individual.

Mr. Justice Morgan.—Then any man may say anything against a Paper provided the statement cannot be connected with an individual.

Mr. Doyne.—I apprehend the case to be so my Lord, and I think that many cases are to be found which support that view.

The learned Counsel then touched upon the second point, and argued that if damages were to be awarded, it would be wrong to make such damages anything more than nominal.

At the conclusion of the learned Counsel's address, Mr. Justice Morgan delivered Judgment substantially as follows:—

Mr. Justice Morgan.—It is in any case a most serious thing to attribute corruption to any persons, and the character of the offence is certainly not lessened when the charge is made with reference to parties acting in a public capacity such as that which the telegraph agent's discharge. Their office is a very responsible one and it is an exceedingly grave thing to say that any one has made use of undue influence for the purpose of inducing them to violate their trust. There is no doubt but that a charge of this nature has been brought against Mr. Brett, and I am therefore of opinion that there has been a libel, and the only question is as to the amount of damages. I think I may consider the whole concern as one individual, and shall consider the Directors as parties implicated in the offence. It is impossible, however, not to see that both plaintiff and defendants have been for a long time engaged in the luxury of saying many severe things to each other. I think that these charges would have had a very proper termination in an apology. But as this has not been done, I am of opinion that something more than nominal damages is proper. I therefore give a verdict for the plaintiff for 500 Rupees. Cost No 2.

Decree accordingly.—*Harkuru, May* 30.

THE PUNJAUB.

THIS day's *Punjaub Gazette* notifies the resignation of his office of Extra Assistant Commissioner, of Mr. W. P. Woodward, to enable him to undertake the appointment of Superintendent of the Judicial Commissioner's Office.

The same *Gazette* announces the appointment of Mr. W. H. Rattigan *vice* Woodward resigned.

Lieut. A. G. Paddey, Assistant Engineer, 1st Division Baree Doab Canal, is granted six months' leave of absence to visit Dalhousie.—*Lahore Chronicle, May* 30.

IT has been resolved that the estates of all officers and men belonging to the new Brigades of Royal Artillery, or of the new Line Regiments of Cavalry and Infantry who may have died prior to the 1st April 1863, shall be dealt with by the India Office; and the estates of those who may have died on or since that date, or who may die hereafter, under rules applicable to the old Royal Artillery and Line Corps serving in India shall be dealt with by the War Office.—*Id.*

WE have heard "murmurs not loud but deep" at the absence of proper arrangements for conducting the clerical duties of Meean Meer, during the Rev. Mr. Murray's sojourn at Cashmere. At the very least we consider that three Ministers are indispensible for the two Stations of Anarkullee and Meean Meer; one of whom could then always be available for duties in the event of the sickness or the temporary absence on leave of one or other of the regular incumbents. And could likewise relieve the Meean Meer Chaplain of a portion of the heavy work now devolving on him in visiting Military Hospitals and Schools.

But in whatever way the authorities may think proper to settle the matter, it is quite impossible for the Anarkullee clergyman to assume the Meean Meer duties in addition to his own. His time is already too much taxed. Indeed we already hear dissatisfaction expressed at the Chaplain's frequent absence from the Station Church on the Sabbath, owing to the calls on him at the Fort and out-stations, and feel assured that the imposition of other duties calculated to increase such absences would prove highly objectionable to the Anarkullee community.—*Id.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

WE are glad to hear that Mr. Frederick Hogg, C. S., and at present Assistant Magistrate and Collector at Meerut, has been appointed Postmaster-General of the Punjab. Mr. Hogg is an extremely intelligent and hard-working officer, and will doubtless discharge the duties of the office to which he has been appointed, with credit to himself and satisfaction to the Government and the public. Sincere as are the congratulations of his friends in this station, nevertheless they are mingled with regret, that its society should be deprived of such an agreeable member.—*Mofussilite, June* 2.

CASE OF LIBEL ON THE "ENGLISHMAN" NEWSPAPER.

(*From the Englishman, May* 30.)

IN connection with the report of the libel case against the *Hurkaru* Press Company which appears in our columns this morning, we think it due to the present Editor of the *Hurkaru* to clear him of all share or responsibility either in the matter of the libels complained of or in the course pursued with regard to them. The contention was one arising before his arrival in India, and never could have run such a course under his responsibility. The best proof of our estimate of his professional character and rectitude lies in the fact that we some time since proffered to accept any apology for the libels then acknowledged by the defendants themselves to be false and groundless, which the present Editor of the *Hurkaru* should accept as satisfactory, without any reference to ourselves. This was refused, and even when in Court, when the case first came before it, on the suggestion of the Judge, a form of apology was drafted by Counsel of both sides and accepted by the plaintiff, it was declared that no one in the case was empowered to enter into any compromise, and that "the Board of Directors had intended to controll every stage of the proceedings." In short, Counsel, Solicitor and Manager together could only, submit the draft to the Directors, represented by Mr. Wm. Maitland, who declined to accept the suggestion of the Court and the advice of his own Counsel. The Chief Justice on Tuesday declared from the Bench that "a gentleman, in apologizing for error when he discovered himself in the wrong, did himself honour." Editors are generally ready to act on a similar sense of gentlemanly obligation. "Boards" may prefer, it seems, to persist in the wrong and suffer only in pocket honour is not an item in the balance sheet, "therefore they'll none of it." It is to us a new and startling view of the functions of the press and the position of an Editor, that both should be at the control of a "Board" who may persist in libels admitted to be groundless, at the expense of editorial reputation, and the funds of the joint-stock proprietory. And it appears to us that such cases as this, and a former one of a similar nature of which Mr. D. C. Mackey was the victim, show the danger of such a theory of the privileges of the press and the personal immunity of "Boards;" more especially in a community like that of Calcutta. The first safeguard of the public, and the chief guarantee of honesty, in the conduct of a public journal must rest upon the personal character and absolute responsibility of its editor.

OFFICERS FROM THE RANKS.

(*From the Mofussilite, June* 2.)

WE reprinted in our last a letter from the *Delhi Gazette* signed "A. Rambler," upon which we promised to comment in our present issue. On again reading the letter we feel that our contemporary's correspondent has pretty well exhausted the subject, and placed his case in a very fair and strong light. Any officer who objects to, or looks down upon a man who has risen from the ranks, must be a snob, and an upstart; for he must know that no man can be elevated from the ranks and invested with a commission, unless he has performed some act of valour, or that his conduct has been such as to make him worthy of being the associate of gentlemen. Some of the most distinguished men in the Royal service have risen from the ranks, and, what is more, have been shining lights of society. We could instance hundreds, but we content ourselves with only mentioning a few. Sir Colin Campbell rose from the ranks; so did Major General Sir Joseph Thackwell, the late Inspector General of H. M.'s Cavalry; so did the late Brigadier General Cureton, who fell at Ramnuggur. Of the last mentioned officer there is a very good story told. A low-born fellow, from Limerick, once wanted to annoy Colonel Cureton, then commanding H. M.'s 16th Lancers, and put to him, across the Mess-table, the following question: "Is it true, Colonel, that you rose from the ranks?" "It is perfectly true," replied Cureton, calmly, "and he me tell you that if you had ever been in the ranks, you would never have risen from them; for you are not only a fool, but you never were a soldier, and never will be one. Instead of carrying a sword, you ought to be behind your father's counter with a glove-stretcher in your hand." To twit, insult, or cast a slur upon any officer who was once a private soldier, is as low, dastardly and contemptible as it would be to the like towards a man who had taken the highest degrees at the University of Oxford or Cambridge, with having been a sizer. The present Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, Doctor Whewell, was a sizer. The late Dean of Ely, the Reverned George Peacock, the greatest Algebraist of modern times, was a sizer. Airy, the great Astronomer, was a sizer. We could mutiply instances, but we consider three sufficient. One of Bulwer's happiest conceptions of a character is "Claude Melnotte," who entered the army as a private soldier, and rose "from out the prison of his mean estate," and became a Colonel and a Hero. There are many men of birth and education in the ranks of the British Army, and the bulk of such men generally work out the redemption of some past folly, and regain their position in society. Such persons ought to be treated with respect rather than contumely. Others may be the sons of mechanics and tradesmen, who by good conduct, intelligence, and valourous deeds commend themselves to their Sovereign. Should this class be despised, because they once carried a musket? Certainly not. No man who is a gentleman, as well as an officer, would ever think of exhibiting towards them the faintest slight or indignity. As we before said, it is only your upstarts who remind a man that he has been in the ranks, and richly do they deserve to be treated in the same way that Colonel Cureton treated the son of the Limerick glove-maker.

A man who rises from the ranks by merit is, to our way of thinking a far more honorable person, in every respect, that a man who is the son of an army-tailor, and who wears the cloth his father makes up, and whose commission has been purchased, or has been procured for him by some one or other connected with the Horse Guards, by way or payment of a heavy bill.

THE TRADE OF THE PHILLIPPINE ISLANDS.

(*From the North-China Herald, April* 25.)

OUR attention has recently been directed to the consideration of the increasing trade carried on between the Philippine Isles and the Coast of China, from frequent arrivals during the year at this port, of Spanish vessels laden with the produce of those rich islands. Our southern neighbours at Hongkong have enjoyed a lucrative trade with Manila for many years; while Shanghai has been comparatively exempt from intercourse with that commercial emporium. Till very lately, the trade has been entirely neglected, and the few vessels that formerly used to load in Manila for this port were chartered by Chinamen only, and they had the traffic entirely in their own hands. Now, however, European merchants resident at the chief ports in the Phillippines are beginning to see that they can carry on trade with Shanghai, as profitably to themselves as it was formerly to the Chinese. There are at present several vessels from Manila discharging cargoes of produce on account of European merchants. The principal articles of import suitable for the Shanghai market, consist of sugar of various qualities, rice, coffee, cigars, rope, and sapan-wood. It is well known that the consumption of the, two first mentioned commodities in this part of China is very great, and the supplies in the country are inadequate for the demand, consequently sugar and rice will form the staple articles of import here from the Philippines. Of these, the former is likely to be largely imported in time; for it is the opinion of those well acquainted with the resources of these undeveloped regions, that if the sugar planters saw an increased opening for their produce in China, they would devote their time, means, and labour, to supply this market in preference to any other; from being the nearest, and yielding the quickest returns. Of rice, the quality grown there is not the first class, still it meets with a fair market in Shanghai; and doubtless better kinds would be raised, if the demand increased. We are not in possession of any statistics of the imports from Manila, but many thousand piculs of sugar and rice have just been landed at this port. The quantity of sugar produced in the Phillippines last year for exportation, was upwards of 1,000,000 piculs; and the soil being so fertile, with a climate eminently adapted for the growth of the saccharine plant, this quantity could in a very short time be doubled. With a larger export, especially to so handy a market as this, in all probability sugar could be produced there at a lower rate than in the southern parts of China, from whence Shanghai and the northern ports are chiefly supplied. In that case this mart would be entirely supplied by the Phillippines. Hemp is another of the principal exports from thence, but as yet none comes here, although it might do if the trade were extended.

The exports from hence to those islands are also increasing, and consist of the usual Chinese products and manufactures, principally tea and porcelain ware. It may not be generally known that the pure Chinese and the mixed race of Indo-Chinese form an important section of the industrious inhabitants of those islands; and hence the consumption of Chinese commodities is considerable. On their first emigration from hence, they were restricted to tillage in their occupations by law. However, they soon exhibited their talents as traders, Shopkeepers, and machanics, and were allowed to pursue these avocations undisturbed; while they became hated by the aboriginal inhabitants they aided the Government in maintaining its institutions among a turbulent people. Moreover, they conform to the Roman Catholic Church and celebrate with great pomp and show, the festivals of the saints, especially St. Nicolas, their patron saint; and they are allowed to make their own regulations for police and civil government. Many of the half-cast Chinese are among the richest traders in the country.

Until within the last few years, the foreign trade of the Phillippines was exclusively confined to Manila. Now, the seaports in all the provinces are open to ships of every nation; these being easy of access and possessing good harbours, with every facility for loading vessels. Of these provincial ports, Iloilo, situated on the island of Panay, the most central of the Phillippines, is of greatest importance. This island is very little known to foreign traders, and yet it possesses the most fertile and well-watered soil of the whole group of the Phillippines it is well cultivated, yielding large crops of rice, sugar, maize, tobacco, coffee, cacao, cotton and pimento; while its pasture-lands feed large herds of cattle, deer, and buffaloes. At Ioill resides Her Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul for Panay, Nicholas Loney, Esq. whoshows a landable interesting the progress of the country, and the government to which he is accredited. In another part of our columns, we publish an interesting and practically useful account of the island, its coast and chief port, by that gentleman, which will be found eminently useful to the navigator and merchant. Without being invidious, we cannot help remarking that Consuls of all nations at little known ports in the East might take example from Vice-Consul Loncy, and furnish similar reports for general information through the medium of the press.

Auction Announcements.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY the 10th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, several dozens of Pepperuint, Carraway and assorted Lozenges, Eau de Colonge, Japanned Shoes, Dressed Dolls, Persian Carpets, and a few American 8-Day Clocks.

(By order of the Mortgagee.)

A quantity of China Paper Umbrellas.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A pair of Handsome high caste fast trotting Bay Arab Carriage Horses, 5 years old, and 14-1/2. To be seen on two hours' previous notice.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 9th June 1863.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY the 9th inst., Messrs. FRANCIS & Co., will sell by Public Auction, a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Madapollams, T Cloth, Jaconets, 1 case containing White figured Muslin, 1 case colored ditto, 2 cases colored Cashmere, one case containing Black Broad Cloth, 2 Cases Matches in tins, a few Pieces of Woollen Cloth, 100 Tin Cash Boxes, and 200 lbs. of Assorted Sewing Thread, a few dozens of Sherry, a few dozens of Beer, and sundry Fancy Articles.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Saddlery, by McNaghten, of Glasgow.
Superior Hair Oil.
De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.
N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 9th June 1863.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY the 15th Instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey, Bleached and Colored Piece Goods, Twists, &c. &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A few very superior Waterproof Coats, price Rs. 15 each.

SHERRY.

Lewis' fine English-bottled Crown Sherry, at Rs. 15 per dozen. To close an account.

WINES.

Good Sherry ..... Rs. 18 per doz.
Bernard and Co.'s finest Cherry Brandy—
in quarts ..... Rs. 13 per doz.

A few Iron letter Copying Presses, complete with Copying Book. Price Rs. 17-8 each to close an account.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 9th June 1863.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF A CONSIGNMENT OF VERY SUPERIOR ENGLISH FURNITURE, MAGNIFICENT PIER GLASSES, TUCKER'S LAMPS, &c. &c.

On WEDNESDAY the 17th, and on THURSDAY the 18th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tardeo, opposite the Police Chowkey, a consignment of very superior Europe Furniture, Magnificent Pier Glasses, Tucker's Lamps, &c just arrived, comprising Mahogany and Rosewood, elegantly brass in aid, and plain Oblong Side, Card, Pier, Writing, Work, Occasional and other Tables, of a variety of choice and fashionable patterns, with Marble Slabs, Chiffoniers with Glass Doors, Whatnots, Chests of Drawers, Chairs, Couches, Settles, Cheval and Toilet Glasses, Music Stands, several pairs of magnificent large and small size Looking and Pier Glasses, and Mirrors in very elegantly ornamented frames, Tucker's Plated Hanging Argand Lamps, med 2, 3, 4, 6 and 8 light Chandeliers with rich Cut Drops, Crystal Pedestal, Table Argand Lamps, Bronze Do., Handsome Brass Gilt Hall Lanterns, Carriage Lamps, Elegant Velvet Pile and English Brussels Carpets, Sofa and Carriage Rugs, Handsome Large Vases, and Table Ornaments, Excellent English Cutlery, Plated Ware, by "Elkington" and others, a collection of Musical Boxes and Accordions, Fancy Velvet Pile Table Covers, Superior Plated Mounted Single and Double Harness, Neat Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast and Tea Services, Such Cruet Ware, Bronze and Plated Candlesticks, Cruet and Egg Stands, Salvers, Spoons and Forks; also an assortment of Elegantly Carved Blackwood open worked Furniture, and a variety of fancy goods and merchandises, &c. &c. Catalogues to be published, and the property will be on view one week before the day of sale.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT COLABA.

On or about the 20th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at his residence at Colaba, the Household Furniture, Plate, Glass, and Queen's Ware, Carriages, Horses, &c. of Major Trower.

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

1 English-built Buggy by "Kinross." Price Rs. 800.
A Favorite Race Boat nearly 40 feet long.
A Travelling Garry with 2 very large Bullocks.
A self-driving second-hand Phaeton.
A Seed-cleaning Machine, large.
A Jacob's Double Barrel Rifle in case.
An English-built Miniature Brougham, has been but little used.
A first rate Yaboo Pony, free from vice, Color dark brown.

THE NEW PATENT REVERSIBLE MALVERN DOG CARTS.

Just landed ex "Beauvais" and "Ambrose."

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have just received for sale on commission, three very superior highly-finished English-built new Patent Reversible Malvern Dog Carts with imitation cane and wicker worked panels, Lancewood Shafts, best plated Lamps, with fancy colored Glasses. These drags are peculiarly built either to carry 2 or 4 persons, of very light construction, and easy to pull, built to order to stand the Indian climate, by the celebrated makers, Messrs McNaughton and Smith, of Worcester, Patentees, who gained the last Exhibition Prize Medal for their first-class finish and workmanship.—Also,

NOTICE.—Parties desirous of treating for accommodation suitable for a Bank or Office, the building of which is in construction in Forbes Street, are requested to apply to PESTONJEE BOOKLAJEE at Messrs. BENNETT & Co's.

BENNETT & Co.

No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 9th June 1863.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

[From 21st May 1863, and until further notice.]

TIME TABLE,

SHOWING THE TIME ABOUT WHICH THE TRAINS MAY BE EXPECTED TO ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE SEVERAL STATIONS.

NOTICE.—Bombay time is kept at all Stations on the Railway. The Doors of the Booking Offices will be closed five minutes earlier than the times mentioned in the following Tables, after which no person can be admitted. To insure personal Luggage being booked to be forwarded by Passenger Trains, it must be delivered at the Stations at least fifteen minutes earlier than the times mentioned.

DOWN TRAINS.

Distances	STATIONS.	Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Week days only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
Miles.		A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.		P.M.
	BOMBAY ..... Dep.	9 0	9 0	7 45	8 0	2 30	5 25	5 35	8 45	10 0	...	2 30
2½	Byculla ..... ,,	9 22	9 20	8 0	8 22	2 45	5 37	5 53	9 0	10 22	...	2 45
5½	Dadur ..... ,,			8 13	8 35		5 45	...	9 13	10 32	...	2 56
8	MAHIM ..... Arr.	...	...	8 22	...	...	6 0	...	9 22	...	...	3 10
9½	COORLA ..... Dep.	9 45	9 38	...	8 50	3 10	...	6 14	...	10 45	...	...
16½	Bhandoop ..... ,,	...	...